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ABSTRACT

This bulletin presents National Crime Survey (NCS) data updating the preliminary estimates of crime victimization in 1987, which were released in March, 1988. Statistics are presented which show that the overall level of crime increased marginally, while the victimization rate remained stable over the year. The NCS practice of measuring both crimes reported to the police and crimes not reported to the police is explained and data are presented which indicate that reporting rates have increased significantly since the survey first began in 1973. Tables and figures are included which illustrate: (1) victimization trends, 1973-1987; (2) victimization levels for selected crimes (violent crimes, personal theft, and household crimes), 1973-1987; (3) changes in victimiation levels and rates for personal and household crimes, 1986-1987; (4) victimization rates for personal and household crimes, 1973-1987; (5) comparison of changes in victimization rates for personal and household crimes, 1973-1987; (6) trends in victimization rates of personal crimes, 1973-1987; (7) trends in victimization rates of household crimes, 1973-1987; (8) victimization rates for personal and household crimes, by region (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West), 1986-1987; (9) reporting victimizations to the police, 1973-1987; (10) trends in reporting crimes to the police, 1973-1987; and (11) preliminary estimates and final results for 1987 victimization levels and rates. (NB)

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Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

Criminal Victimization 1987

Criminal victimizations in the United States increased by nearly 613,000 to about 34.7 million in 1987 for persons age 12 and older, according to the National Crime Survey (NCS). This 1.8% increase in overall crimes ended a trend that saw criminal victimizations reduced in 1986 to their lowest level in the 15-year history of the NCS; however, as in 1985, overall crime was about 16% below the 41.5 million victimizations reported in the peak year of 1981 (figure 1 and table 1).[1] The increase in the number of victimizations was largely caused by an increase in household crimes, which rose 2.3% from the 1986 level of 15.4 million.

Although there was a slight increase in the total number of victimizations in 1987, victimization rates per 1,000 persons or households showed no signifi-

[1]For definition of the crimes measured by the National Crime Survey and a description of NCS operations, see Measuring Crime, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-75710, February 1981.

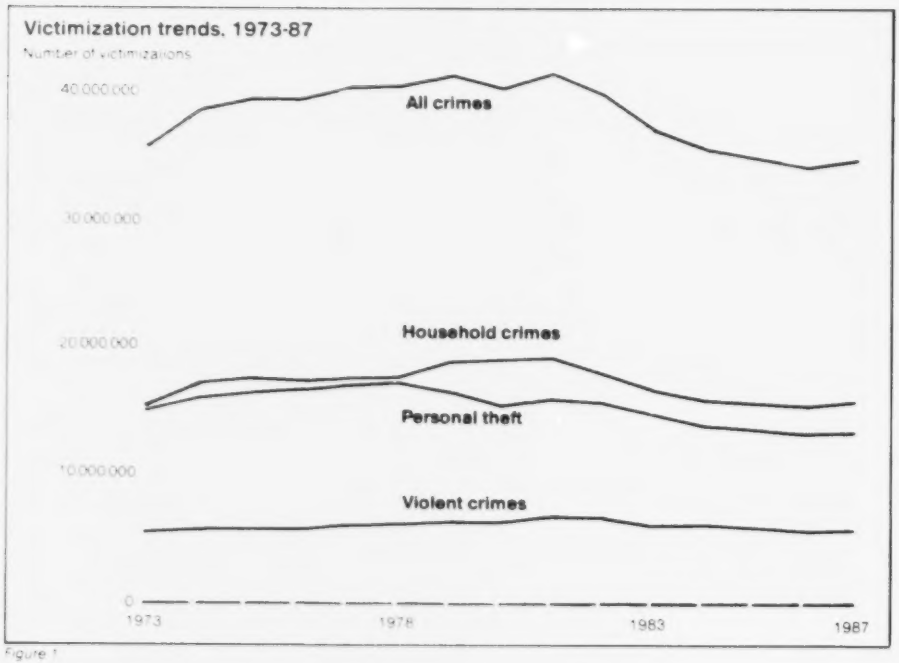

Figure 1

October 1988

The data in this bulletin update the preliminary estimates of victimization in 1987, which were released in March of this year. The overall level of crime increased marginally, but the victimization rate remained stable from last year. For each of the past 3 years, the number of crimes has been lower than in any of the preceding 12 years of the National Crime Survey (NCS).

The NCS measures both crimes reported to the police and crimes not reported. Although nearly two-thirds of all NCS crimes, including about half of all violent crimes, are not reported to police, this year's survey indicates once again that reporting rates have increased significantly since the survey first began in 1973.

Joseph M. Bessette
Acting Director

Table 1. Victimization levels for selected crimes, 1973-87

	Number of victimizations (in 1,000's)			
	Total	Violent crimes	Personal theft	Household crimes
1973	35,661	5,350	14,970	15,340
1974	38,411	5,510	15,889	17,012
1975	39,266	5,573	16,294	17,400
1976	39,318	5,599	16,519	17,199
1977	40,314	5,902	16,933	17,480
1978	40,412	5,941	17,050	17,421
1979	41,249	6,159	16,382	18,708
1980	40,252	6,130	15,300	18,821
1981	41,454	6,582	15,863	19,009
1982	39,756	6,459	15,553	17,744
1983	37,001	5,903	14,657	16,440
1984	35,544	6,021	13,789	15,733
1985	34,864	5,823	13,474	15,568
1986	34,118	5,515	13,235	15,368
1987	34,731	5,661	13,344	15,726
Percent change, 1981-87[a]	-16.2%[b]	-14.0%[b]	-15.9%[b]	-17.3%[b]

[a]Total victimizations peaked in 1981.

[b]The difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

cant change during the year for either personal or household crimes. Among crimes against persons, neither the rates for crimes of violence nor for crimes of theft showed any measurable change. The victimization rate for crimes of violence, however, was about 19% lower than its peak in 1981 (figure 2).

The National Crime Survey obtains information on criminal victimizations, whether or not the crime was reported to the police. About 37% of all crimes measured by the NCS were reported to the police, a similar proportion to that recorded in 1986.

Table 2. Changes in victimization levels and rates for personal and household crimes, 1986-87

	Number of victimizations (1,000's)			Victimization rates		
	1986	1987	Percent change 1986-87	1986	1987	Percent change 1986-87
All crimes	34,118	34,731	1.8%[a]	...	...	...
Personal crimes	18,751	19,005	1.4%	95.6	96.1	.5%
Crimes of violence	5,515	5,661	2.6	28.1	28.6	1.8
Completed	2,049	2,086	1.8	10.4	10.5	1.0
Attempted	3,466	3,575	3.1	17.7	18.1	2.3
Rape[c]	130	141	8.4	.7	.7	7.6
Robbery	1,009	1,030	2.1	5.1	5.2	1.3
Completed	622	678	9.1	3.2	3.4	8.2
With injury	234	276	17.8	1.2	1.4	16.9
Without injury	388	402	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.9
Attempted	387	352	-9.1	2.0	1.8	-9.8
With injury	117	97	-16.7	.6	.5	-17.3
Without injury	271	255	-5.8	1.4	1.3	-6.6
Assault	4,376	4,489	2.6	22.3	22.7	1.7
Aggravated	1,543	1,543	0	7.9	7.8	-.8
Completed with injury	562	481	-14.4[b]	2.9	2.4	-15.1[b]
Attempted assault with weapon	981	1,062	8.3	5.0	5.4	7.4
Simple	2,833	2,946	4.0	14.4	14.9	3.1
Completed with injury	820	862	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.3
Attempted assault without weapon	2,013	2,084	3.5	10.3	10.5	2.7
Crimes of theft	13,235	13,344	.8	67.5	67.5	0
Completed	12,402	12,510	.9	63.2	63.3	0
Attempted	833	834	.1	4.2	4.2	-.7
Personal larceny with contact	536	509	-5.1	2.7	2.6	-5.9
Purse snatching	163	185	13.3	.8	.9	12.4
Pocket picking	373	324	-13.2	1.9	1.6	-13.9
Personal larceny without contact	12,699	12,835	1.1	64.7	64.9	.3
Completed	11,895	12,064	1.4	60.6	61.0	.6
Less than $50	5,516	5,317	-3.6	28.1	26.9	-4.4
$50 or more	5,731	6,163	7.5[a]	29.2	31.2	6.7[a]
Amount not available	648	584	-9.9	3.3	3.0	-10.7
Attempted	804	771	-4.1	4.1	3.9	-4.9
Household crimes	15,368	15,726	2.3%[b]	170.0	171.4	.8%
Completed	13,064	13,263	1.5	144.5	144.5	0
Attempted	2,304	2,463	6.9[b]	25.5	26.8	5.3
Household burglary	5,557	5,623	1.2	61.5	61.3	-.3
Completed	4,307	4,277	-.7	47.6	46.6	-2.2
Forcible entry	1,813	1,963	8.3	20.1	21.4	6.7
Unlawful entry without force	2,494	2,313	-7.3[b]	27.6	25.2	-8.6[a]
Attempted forcible entry	1,249	1,347	7.8	13.8	14.7	6.2
Household larceny	8,455	8,624	2.0	93.5	94.0	.5
Completed	7,869	8,018	1.9	87.1	87.4	.4
Less than $50	3,434	3,459	.7	38.0	37.7	-.8
$50 or more	3,884	4,080	5.1[b]	43.0	44.5	3.5
Amount not available	551	479	-13.2[b]	6.1	5.2	-14.5
Attempted	586	607	3.5	6.5	6.6	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,356	1,479	9.1	15.0	16.1	7.4
Completed	888	969	9.1	9.8	10.6	7.5
Attempted	468	510	8.9	5.2	5.6	7.3

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded figures. Victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households. The population age 12 and older grew from 196,160,200 in 1986 to 197,769,500 in 1987, an increase of 0.8%. The number of households grew from 90,394,700 to 91,764,000 between 1986 and 1987, an increase of 1.5%.

...Not applicable.
[a]The difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.
[b]The difference is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.
[c]There were 1.2 rapes per 1,000 women age 12 and older in 1986 and 1.3 in 1987.

For the first time, differences in criminal victimizations were examined among the Nation's four regions--Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. For both personal and household crimes, people in the West experienced the highest rate of victimization, at 125.4 per 1,000 persons and 222.8 per 1,000 households, respectively. The Midwest and South had the next two highest rates for personal crimes at 101.3 and 91 per 1,000 persons, respectively; however, for household crimes, the South had a higher rate than the Midwest (179.1 and 166 per 1,000 households, respectively). The Northeast had the lowest victimization rate for both personal and household crimes (70.7 per 1,000 persons and 115.9 per 1,000 households, respectively).

Personal crimes were stable

The victimization rate per 1,000 persons for all personal crimes combined--rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny--remained basically unchanged between 1986 and 1987; there were also no measurable changes in any major category of crimes against persons (table 2).

Among the specific categories of crimes of violence, however, there was one significant change in victimization rates from 1986: Aggravated assault with injury decreased by 15%, from 2.9 to 2.4 per 1,000 persons. The rate of assault, which had remained stable for the 3 years prior to 1986, was 6% lower than the 1985 rate (tables 3 and 4). The rate in 1987--22.7 victimizations per 1,000 persons--was 17% lower than its high point in 1979 (figure 2). The robbery rate for 1987 was lower than that for any year between 1973 and 1983. Since 1984, however, there has been no measurable change in the rate for robbery.

As in crimes of violence, there was no measurable difference in the overall rate of personal crimes of theft between 1986 and 1987. The only significant increase was in completed personal larceny without contact with a loss of more than $50--up by 7% from 29.2 to 31.2 per 1,000 persons. The victimization rate for personal crimes of theft was about 31% lower than its peak in 1977--down to 67.5 from 97.3 per 1,000 persons.

There were no measurable changes in the rates for rape and some of the smaller categories of personal crimes, such as purse snatching and pocket picking, possibly because these crimes occur far less often than other cate-

Table 3. Victimization rates for personal and household crimes, 1973-87

	Victimization rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households														
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Personal crimes	123.6	128.1	128.9	128.7	131.2	130.5	126.4	116.3	120.5	116.8	107.9	103.2	99.4	95.6	96.1
Crimes of violence	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1	28.6
Rape	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.9	.7	.7	.7
Robbery	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.2
Assault	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3	22.7
Aggravated	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	7.8
Simple	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4	14.9
Crimes of theft	91.1	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8	69.4	67.5	67.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Personal larceny without contact	88.0	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	64.7	64.9
Household crimes	217.8	235.7	236.5	229.5	228.8	223.4	235.3	227.4	226.0	208.2	189.8	178.7	174.4	170.0	171.4
Household burglary	91.7	93.1	91.7	88.9	86.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	61.5	61.3
Household larceny	107.0	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	93.5	94.0
Motor vehicle theft	19.1	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	15.0	16.1

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Statistically significant differences between the rates for 1987 and each preceding year are identified in table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of changes in victimization rates for personal and household crimes, 1973-87

	Percent change in victimization rates													
	1973-87	1974-87	1975-87	1976-87	1977-87	1978-87	1979-87	1980-87	1981-87	1982-87	1983-87	1984-87	1985-87	1986-87
Personal crimes	-22.3%	-25.0%	-25.4%	-25.3%	-26.7%	-26.4%	-24.0%	-17.3%	-20.2%	-17.7%	-11.0%	-6.9%	-3.3%	.5%*
Crimes of violence	-12.1	-13.2	-12.9	-12.1	-15.6	-15.1	-17.1	-14.0	-19.0	-16.5	-7.6	-8.7	-4.6*	1.8*
Rape	-25.3*	-27.6	-22.0*	-15.5*	-20.2*	-26.8*	-34.3	-24.5*	-25.3*	-12.3*	-12.0*	-24.0*	-.3*	7.6*
Robbery	-22.7	-27.4	-22.9	-19.3	-16.2	-11.5	-16.8	-20.6	-29.7	-26.4	-13.6	-8.8*	2.7*	1.3*
Assault	-8.7	-8.6	-9.8	-10.2	-15.3	-15.5	-16.6	-11.8	-15.8	-13.9	-6.0	-8.2	-6.2	1.7*
Aggravated	-22.5	-24.9	-18.8	-20.9	-21.8	-19.5	-21.4	-15.8	-19.1	-16.2	-2.0*	-13.3	-5.6*	-.8*
Simple	.7*	3.2*	-4.2*	-3.3*	-11.4	-13.2	-13.8	-9.6	-14.0	-12.8	-7.9	-5.2*	-6.6*	3.1*
Crimes of theft	-25.9	-29.1	-29.7	-29.8	-30.6	-30.3	-26.6	-18.7	-20.7	-18.2	-12.3	-6.1	-2.8*	0*
Personal larceny with contact	-16.3	-17.4	-16.8	-11.1*	-3.0*	-17.6	-10.5*	-15.2*	-20.9	-16.0	-12.9*	-6.8*	-4.5*	-5.9*
Personal larceny without contact	-26.3	-29.5	-30.2	-30.4	-31.4	-30.7	-27.1	-18.9	-20.7	-18.3	-12.3	-6.0	-2.7*	.3*
Household crimes	-21.3%	-27.3%	-27.5%	-25.3%	-25.1%	-23.3%	-27.2%	-24.6%	-24.2%	-17.7%	-9.7%	-4.1%	-1.7%*	.8%*
Household burglary	-33.2	-34.2	-33.2	-31.1	-30.8	-28.7	-27.1	-27.3	-30.3	-21.6	-12.4	-4.4*	-2.2*	-.3*
Household larceny	-12.2	-24.1	-25.0	-24.3	-23.8	-21.6	-29.7	-25.7	-22.3	-17.5	-10.7	-5.4	-3.6*	.5*
Motor vehicle theft	-15.6	-14.4	-17.3	-2.2*	-5.1*	-8.0*	-8.0*	-3.5*	-5.8*	-.3*	10.5*	5.9*	13.2	7.4*

Note: Percent change was calculated using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth.

*The difference is not statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

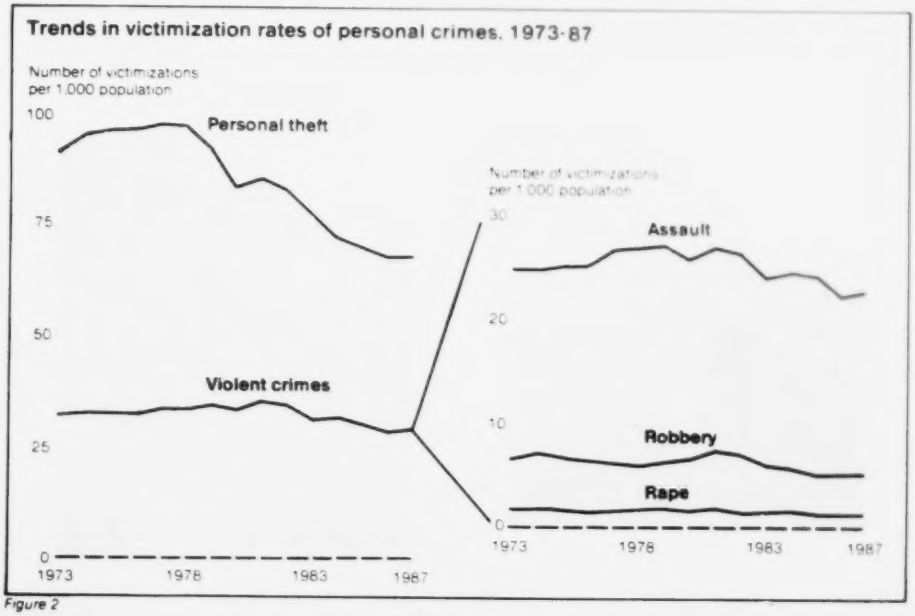

Figure 2

gories of personal crimes; consequently, actual changes in their levels or rates are much more difficult to measure.

Household crimes show a slight increase

The overall number of household crimes increased marginally between 1986 and 1987, showing a 2.3% change. However, the overall victimization rate per 1,000 households as well as individual rates for the three categories of household crimes measured by the NCS--burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft--remained basically unchanged between 1986 and 1987.

The rate for burglary was 61.3 per 1,000 households; household larceny occurred at a rate of 94 per 1,000 households; and motor vehicle theft occurred at a rate of 16.1 per 1,000 households. The burglary rate was lower than for any year between 1973 and 1983, though it has not been measurably different since 1984 (figure 3). The overall household larceny rate was lower than for any time between 1973 and 1984.

West shows highest crime rates

In 1987 the West was the region most vulnerable to crime in the Nation. Personal crimes and household crimes occurred at rates of 125.4 per 1,000 persons and 222.8 per 1,000 households, respectively (table 5). The Northeast was the least vulnerable to crime; the personal crime rate was 70.7 per 1,000 persons, and the household crime rate was 115.9 per 1,000 households. The Midwest experienced a higher personal crime rate than the South (101.3 versus 91 per 1,000 persons, respectively). However, for the household crimes, the South had a higher victimization rate than the Midwest (179.1 versus 166 per 1,000 households, respectively).

Between 1986 and 1987 the West was the only region to show an increase in its personal crime rate (8.6%). The South had a 4.8% decrease in its personal crime rate from last year, and neither the Northeast nor the Midwest had measurable changes in their personal crime rates. The yearly rate of change in personal crime rates was also greater for the West than for the Northeast or the South. None of the regions experienced a significant change in household crimes from last year.

Trends in victimization rates of household crimes, 1973-87

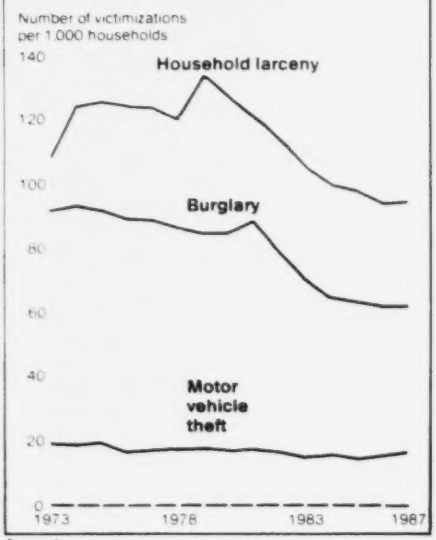

Figure 3

Table 5. Victimization rates for personal and household crimes, by region, 1986-87

	Victimization rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households											
	Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	1986	1987	Percent change 1986-87	1986	1987	Percent change 1986-87	1986	1987	Percent change 1986-87	1986	1987	Percent change 1986-87
Personal crimes	72.6	70.7	-2.6%	99.3	101.3	1.9%	95.5	91.0	-4.8%[b]	115.4	125.4	8.6%[a]
Crimes of violence	20.7	21.1	2.1	30.7	31.4	2.5	27.3	26.6	-2.5	34.1	36.5	6.9
Robbery	5.1	5.9	16.4	5.8	4.9	-15.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	5.8	6.1	4.8
Assault	15.4	14.6	-5.3	24.1	25.8	6.9	22.2	21.4	-3.6	27.6	29.7	7.6
Aggravated	4.8	4.5	-5.9	7.2	7.9	10.3	9.5	7.9	-17.6[a]	9.2	11.1	20.7
Simple	10.6	10.0	-5.0	17.0	17.9	5.5	12.7	13.5	7.0	18.5	18.7	1.0
Crimes of theft	51.9	49.6	-4.5	68.7	69.8	1.7	68.2	64.3	-5.7[b]	81.3	88.9	9.4[a]
Personal larceny with contact	4.1	3.6	-13.0	2.4	2.4	-2.6	2.1	1.8	-11.3	2.8	3.0	9.2
Personal larceny without contact	47.8	46.0	-3.8	66.2	67.5	1.8	66.1	62.5	-5.5[b]	78.5	85.9	9.4[a]
Total population age 12 and over (in 1,000's)	41,551	41,648	.2	49,163	48,986	-.4	66,462	67,822	2.0	38,984	39,313	.8
Household crimes	114.8	115.9	1.0%	169.6	166.0	-2.2%	179.2	179.1	-.1%	212.7	222.8	4.7%
Household burglary	38.6	40.7	5.4	63.6	59.1	-7.0	68.5	70.6	3.1	71.0	69.6	-2.0
Household larceny	59.4	60.2	1.3	91.1	91.8	.8	98.6	94.1	-4.6	123.7	131.6	6.4
Motor vehicle theft	16.7	15.0	-10.4	15.0	15.0	.3	12.2	14.4	18.2	18.0	21.6	20.2
Total number of households (in 1,000's)	18,967	19,176	1.1	22,891	22,870	-.1	30,369	31,293	3.0	18,168	18,425	1.4

Note: Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers. Rape rates are included in crimes of violence but are not shown separately because of too few sample cases within each region for statistically reliable comparisons.

[a]The difference is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.
[b]The difference is statistically significant at the 90% confidence level.

Police reporting remains at the highest level recorded

About 37% of all NCS crimes in 1987 were reported to the police, the same as the 1986 reporting level. The 1987 rate of reporting for all NCS crimes remained at the highest level ever recorded by the NCS and was 14% higher than the 1973 reporting rate (table 6 and figure 4). About half of all violent crimes, two-fifths of all household crimes, and slightly more than a fourth of all crimes of personal theft were reported to the police.

The proportion of all crimes reported to the police in 1987 was similar to the level recorded during 1986. As in the past, motor vehicle theft, with roughly 7 in every 10 incidents reported to the police, had the highest level of reporting; personal larceny without contact and household larceny had the lowest levels, with about 1 in every 4 cases reported to the police.

Table 6. Reporting victimizations to the police, 1973-87

	Percent of victimizations reported to the police														
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
All crimes	32%	33%	35%	35%	34%	33%	33%	36%	35%	36%	35%	35%	36%	37%	37%
Personal crimes	28%	30%	32%	32%	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%	32%	33%	34%	34%	34%
Crimes of violence	46	47	47	49	46	44	45*	47	47	48	47	47	48	50	48
Rape	49	52	56	53	58	49	51	41	56	53	47	56	61	48	53
Robbery	52	54	53	53	56	51	55	57	56	56	53	54	54	58	56
Assault	44	45	45	48	44	43	42	45	44	46	46	45	46	48	46
Aggravated	52	53	55	58	51	53	51	54	52	58	56	55	58	59	60
Simple	38	39	39	41	39	37	37	40	39	40	41	40	40	41	40
Crimes of theft	22	25	26	27	25	25	24	27	27	27	26	26	27	28	28
Personal larceny with contact	33	34	35	36	37	34	36	36	40	33	36	31	33	38	33
Personal larceny without contact	22	24	26	26	24	24	24	27	26	27	26	26	27	28	27
Household crimes	38%	37%	39%	38%	38%	36%	36%	39%	39%	39%	37%	38%	39%	41%	41%
Household burglary	47	48	49	48	49	47	48	51	51	49	49	49	50	52	52
Household larceny	25	25	27	27	25	24	25	28	26	27	25	27	27	28	28
Motor vehicle theft	68	67	71	69	68	66	68	69	67	72	69	69	71	73	73

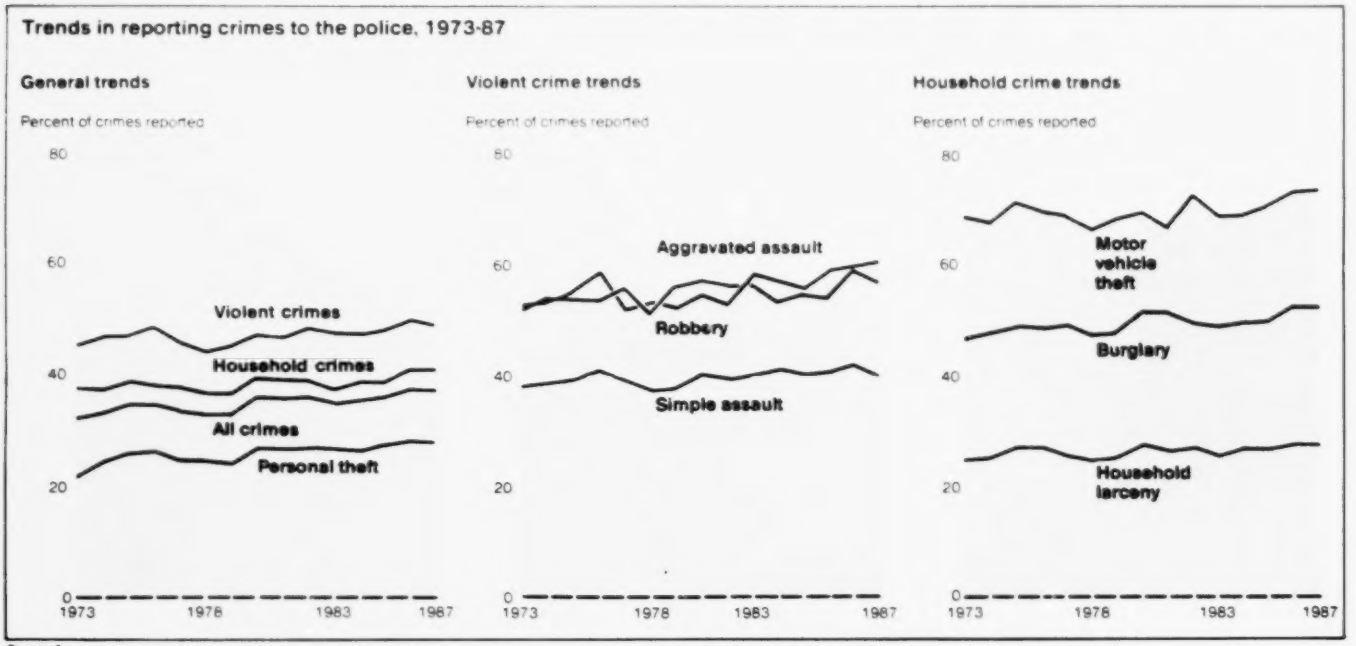

Figure 4

The National Crime Survey

The NCS measures selected personal and household offenses, including crimes not reported to the police, through interviews at 6-month intervals with the occupants of housing units that make up a representative national sample. During 1987 some 93,000 persons--occupants of about 46,000 housing units--participated in the survey. Interviews are administered monthly to a sixth of the sample according to a rotation schedule. Information pertaining to the previous 6 months is gathered at each interview.

Over a 6-month interval in 1987, approximately 3,400 households were designated to be interviewed using a new technique called computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Data from households in these interview areas are excluded from this report in order to study the effect of this new interview procedure on the designated households. Adjustments were made in the NCS weighting to compensate for the exclusion of these CATI cases in the 1987 data. It is anticipated that data collected from CATI-designated households will be included in the Criminal Victimization 1988 bulletin and final report. At that time, 1987 data will be retabulated to include CATI-designated households in order to provide a common basis of comparison between criminal victimization data for 1988 and 1987.

Preliminary estimates and sampling error

In March 1988 the Bureau of Justice Statistics released preliminary NCS victimization levels and rates as well as police reporting data for 1987. When levels and rates of victimization for the early 1987 estimates are compared to the final 1987 results, the procedure used in calculating the preliminary estimates appears to have yielded fairly reliable indicators of both magnitude and change in criminal victimization during 1987 (table 7). For example, the 1987 preliminary rate for assault was 8.0 per 1,000 persons; the final rate was 7.8.[2]

[2]For a complete discussion of preliminary estimation procedures, see Criminal Victimization 1983, BJS Bulletin, NCJ-93869, June 1984.

Table 7. Preliminary estimates and final results for 1987 victimization levels and rates

	Number of victimizations (in 1,000's)			Victimization rates		
	Preliminary	Final	Percent change	Preliminary	Final	Percent change
Personal crimes	18,997	19,005	0%	96.1	96.1	0%
Crimes of violence	5,540	5,661	2.2	28.0	28.6	2.2
Rape	113	141	24.9	.6	.7	24.7
Robbery	1,046	1,030	-1.5	5.3	5.2	-1.5
Assault	4,383	4,489	2.4	22.2	22.7	2.4
Aggravated	1,575	1,543	-2.0	8.0	7.8	-2.0
Simple	2,809	2,946	4.9	14.2	14.9	4.9
Crimes of theft	13,458	13,344	-.8	68.1	67.5	-.9
Personal larceny with contact	515	509	-1.3	2.6	2.6	-1.3
Personal larceny without contact	12,943	12,835	-.8	65.5	64.9	-.8
Household crimes	15,423	15,726	2.0%	168.1	171.4	2.0%
Household burglary	5,395	5,623	4.2	58.8	61.3	4.2
Household larceny	8,476	8,624	1.8	92.4	94.0	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,564	1,479	-5.4	17.0	16.1	-5.5

Note: Numbers and rates may not add to totals shown because of rounding. Percent change is based on unrounded numbers.

Data collected in the NCS are obtained from a sample and not from a complete enumeration. Consequently, a sampling error (standard error) is associated with each number in the report, including the numbers measuring change. In general, if the difference between two numbers is greater than twice the standard error for that difference, we can say that we are 95% confident that the two numbers are in fact different; that is, the apparent difference is not simply the result of surveying a sample rather than the entire population. If the difference is greater than 1.6 standard errors, we are 90% confident that the two numbers are different. All comparisons made in the text are at or above the 90% confidence level. When differences between two numbers are below the 90% confidence level, the two numbers are described in the text as "not measurably different."

Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletins are prepared principally by the staff of BJS. This bulletin was written by Kelly H. Shim and Marshall M. DeBerry. Frank D. Balog edited the bulletin. Marilyn Marbrook, publications unit chief, administered production, assisted by Tina Dorsey, Jeanne Harris, Yvonne Shields, and Christina Cunningham.

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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